



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1882.

MANY NORTHERN newspapers belonging to the Arthur or Mahone wing of the republican party attempt to stimulate the war feeling of their readers by asserting the existence of numerous illicit distilleries throughout the South, and that the opposition to their destruction is proof positive of the disloyalty of the people of this section. Mr. Rain, the commissioner of internal revenue, to the contrary, says that the business of illicit distilleries has been entirely suppressed; but he is as incorrect as the newspapers referred to. People who live in the mountainous regions of the country, away from railroads, North as well as South, to whom transportation is a matter of almost insurmountable difficulty do, and would continue to, were the tax on whiskey removed, distill enough of that article to supply their immediate wants, and they are naturally opposed to the destruction of their property, and think the laws authorizing its destruction cruel, unjust and oppressive, nor are they the only ones who think so—but that their opposition to these laws is indicative of their disloyalty to the government is an assertion that is utterly unwarranted, and that has no foundation except in the malignant minds of the partisan sectionalists who give it utterance.

THE RICHMOND and Washington organs of General Mahone are profuse in their remarks about the part General Mahone took in the effort to reduce the tax on tobacco. The republicans in caucus resolved that there should be no reduction in the tax on tobacco and whiskey. Finding that action unpopular they subsequently agreed to report in favor of a reduction, but with no real intention of adopting that report. The whole internal revenue bill was a device to benefit the rich and the monopolists at the expense of the people of the country, and as soon as the measures of relief to the people were added to it by the democrats they agreed to let the whole thing drop. General Mahone's proposition to reduce the tobacco tax to 8 cents only received two republican votes besides his own, that of Mr. Cameron, who is bound by his bargain to vote with him, and that of Mr. Kellogg, who wanted to make the bill as objectionable as possible so as to defeat it, because it reduced the tariff on sugar, the staple of his State.

WHEN THE "crucel war was over" the national debt was twenty-three hundred millions of dollars. Seventeen years have since elapsed, during which the people of the country have been compelled to pay double price for almost everything they consumed in order to raise the billions that have been gathered into the Treasury, and yet the amount of the debt is still in excess of fifteen hundred millions. The republicans laud the honesty and ability with which the financial affairs of the country have been managed by the men they have put in charge of the Treasury, but an entirely different opinion is entertained by those who know how those affairs have really been conducted.

THIS SESSION of Congress is rapidly drawing to a close. It will probably end next week, but whether it does or not it is entirely too near its close for any new measures to be adopted. What the Mahone influence has accomplished for Virginia during the session has been appropriations for public buildings at Harrisonburg and Abingdon, but even this was done by the aid of the democrats. This is all the benefit that Virginia has received from the bargain by which one of her Senators gave the control of the Senate to the republicans.

A MAN who was removed from the Collectorship of New York for cause is not the one from whom reasonable men expected any real objection to political assessments; they therefore are not disappointed by his plain implication that while the failure to pay those assessments will not be the assigned, it will be the real reason for removal.

NORTHERN republicans profess to consider dueling an evidence of backward civilization, and as censurable in the highest degree as contrary to the morality and intelligence of the country, and yet they praise Capt. John Wise for attempting to pistol himself into Congress and subscribe liberally toward his election.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The following, among other cases, were disposed of by the Court of Appeals on Monday:

S. A. Plummer vs. Common Council of Petersburg.—Petition for mandamus to compel restoration of Petitioner to the office of City Auditor. Mandamus nisi awarded, returnable to next term at Staunton.

Commonwealth vs. H. M. Smith.—Petition for Writ of Error to judgment of Hustings Court of Richmond city in a coupon mandamus case. Writ of error awarded.

Commonwealth vs. G. Watt Tyler.—Petition for Writ of Error to same court in a coupon trial case. Writ of Error refused by the court.

Commonwealth vs. Mary E. Harrison.—Petition for Writ of Error to same court in a like case. Writ of Error refused by the court.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital trustees have converted \$230,000 of United States 31 per cents into cash, with the intention of seeking a more remunerative investment in Baltimore.

Upwards of 13,000 dogs have been disposed of at the pound in Baltimore in the past three years.

FROM WASHINGTON

(Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1882.—Every body here who knows Col. Popham is grieved at his recent fall. He was a republican and a Mahoneite, but he was such a "good fellow" that men of all parties liked him, if not his politics, and all who know him regret the fate that has befallen him. It is generally believed that he used the money in his hands with the intention of making it good when required, but that at the needed moment his resources failed him.

Ex-Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, whose real name is Hipple, and who is said to be a prominent member of the railroad ring, has it is understood by means of the influence of that ring so arranged his plans as to secure the republican nomination for Senator from that State, and as the republicans have a majority in the Legislature there, he will probably be Mr. Grover's successor. Ex-Archbishop General Williams, of landauet fame is an aspirant for the place, but it is said has no chance of success. Mr. Mitchell is here, and is pulling the wires from this end of the line.

As much doubt exists to-day as yesterday about the fate of the river and harbor bill, some saying that the President is influenced in all his actions solely by the New York newspapers, whose utterances sell for so much a stick, and that therefore he will veto it, while others who profess to know whereof they speak say that he will probably be on it all day, the democrats opposing the large expenditures for the completion of the iron clads that will be of no more use when afloat than they are on the stocks.

The Senate to-day passed the immigration bill, from which the objections noted by the President in his veto of the former bill had been eliminated. It said that the President is extremely flattered by the ready adoption of his recommendations by Congress, as shown by the bill referred to as well as by the Chinese bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill to-day and will probably be on it all day, the democrats opposing the large expenditures for the completion of the iron clads that will be of no more use when afloat than they are on the stocks.

The early adjournment of the House yesterday was prearranged, and as soon as it took place the Speaker and some of the other more prominent members repaired to one of the committee rooms, and partook of a luxurious lunch, in which high priced wines and liquors were indulged in profusely, though it is against the express rules of the House that any sort of liquors shall be brought into the House.

The House adjourned yesterday for the usual reason that it had nothing to do, and yet there are no less than 232 Senate bills and two concurrent resolutions on the Speaker's table, besides an immense number of House bills. The fact is the legislation of this session has been altogether for the rich and for moneyed corporations, and having spent so much money in that way the republican Congress is opposed to increasing the expenditure by the passage of any bills for the benefit of the people, no matter how just and equitable their claims may be.

It is said by those who have counted noses that there is nothing like a quorum of the republican members of the House in the city, and that yesterday's adjournment was induced by the knowledge that no republican legislation could be effected.

The House Judiciary Committee had set apart to-day to hear the new charges of corruption in connection with the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad, but instead of doing so they heard an argument in another case.

It is said by some that the fact that a large number of Congressmen are implicated in the charges referred to is the reason why the charges are not investigated.

The sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House have prepared their report in the Peru-Chili case and read it to the whole committee this morning. Secrecy as to its import was enjoined upon all the members, but it is understood that it whitewashes Secretary Blaine. It is also said that probably Mr. Perry Belmont may get in a minority report sustaining all the charges that have been made against Mr. Blaine.

It is understood here that S. C. Neale, whose arrest was mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE, will be tried in Alexandria and not in Richmond, as there is a rule of the U. S. district court for the eastern district of Virginia which provides that cases may be tried where most convenient, and that as all the witnesses reside in Alexandria or north of that city, it will certainly be more convenient to them for the trial to take place there. A jury trial of the case must therefore, Sept. 19th, and it may be that the case will then be called.

Members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which has the matter in charge, say to-day that Congress will certainly adjourn next week.

Senator Hill's Hopeless Condition.

An Atlanta dispatch says: In modern annals there has not been a death so full of horrors as that which Benjamin Harvey Hill is now suffering; nor has the resignation and Christian philosophy exhibited been excelled. Slowly dying of one of the most loathsome of diseases, he is yet cheerful, patient, and resigned. The patient is put to sleep every night about 8 o'clock with an hypodermic injection of morphia, and does not awake until 11 o'clock the following morning. Three grains of morphia are administered daily, the patient never being allowed to come through from under its influence. His food consists of milk into which the yolks of eggs have been beaten and a little whiskey added. About three quarts of this mixture is passed into the patient's stomach every day through a tube. The cancer, for such it is acknowledged to be by all but those who have not had any connection with the case, has destroyed all the tissues of the throat and mouth on the left side, as well as the lower jaw or sub-maxillary bone. The opening is so large that two or three fingers pass freely into the mouth from below, and the palate can be seen when the patient is lying down and one approaches from the feet; the outer carotid artery is exposed and the pulsation is plainly seen; the soft or connective tissue has been eaten away, and only such tough, elastic substances as compose the walls of the artery are left intact.

What is left of the tongue is attached to the right side by a very slender ligament, and the constant fear is that it will become detached and fall into the patient's throat when asleep, and thus end his suffering. While yet sufficient strength exists for further continuance of the contest with the dread destroyer, his mouth is kept filled with absorbed and antiseptic cotton, which is frequently changed, as is the dressing on the outside. No internal remedy is now given, nor has any been administered since the abandonment of the French cancer-cure, which consisted of an injection into the blood of purified carbolic acid, the object being to destroy the cancerous germs in the blood. A final change, it is now thought, will come from sheer exhaustion. If morphia treatment was suspended he would soon sink from the effects of pain. Now, all that can be done is to alleviate his suffering and prolong the few days left him, which, despite his terrible condition, he seems to prize more than those in which he gained his glory.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

There were 121 failures throughout the United States the past week.

The son of one of the Russian consuls in Roumania has been arrested at Odessa on a charge of supplying dynamite to Nihilists.

The Baltimore American says: "There is at last a prospect of an early decrease in the present exorbitant prices charged for beef in the markets of the city."

The late Wm. R. Garrison, of New York, who was fatally hurt in the railroad disaster near Long Branch, recently, was a member of the centennial organization for the better endowment of Washington & Lee University.

The democrats of Jefferson county, W. Va., yesterday elected delegates to the congressional convention in favor of the nomination of Mr. Daniel B. Lucas, of that county. The district is now represented by Hon. John Blair Hoge, who is a candidate for re-nomination.

The bombardment of Aboukir has been postponed pending the negotiations, but unless some satisfactory issue is reached the fleet will open fire on Monday. The rumors that Arabi had made peace proposals have been disproved by the appearance yesterday of his emissaries at Alexandria with renewed defiance to the English.

The number of deaths reported in New York up to noon yesterday for twenty-four hours reached one hundred and eighty-four. One hundred and twenty were children under five years of age, and of these eighty were killed by cholera infantum directly due to the heat. Four deaths were reported during the day from the extreme heat and ten cases of sunstroke, two of which proved fatal.

VIRGINIA NEWS

Mr. William C. Gaines, formerly of Manassas, died near Marshall, Fauquier county, on the 12th.

Mr. W. S. Harrison, Deputy Sheriff of Prince William county, was married to Miss Catharine J. Rector, of Fauquier county, last Wednesday.

The trial of Garland, who killed Addison in a duel in Lunenburg county some time since, will take place at the next term of the county court.

The Fredericksburg Star has encouraging political news from Prince William. A number of leading readjuster-democrats have thrown off the Mahone yoke and are enthusiastically supporting Mr. Massey.

James Johnson was run over and instantly killed on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, near Battleboro, on Thursday, while attempting to step from one car to another. The body was cut nearly in two and horribly mangled.

A very sad cutting affair occurred at Smithfield on Saturday last between Messrs. Octavius and Joseph Goodrich (brothers), in which the former was seriously cut in several places. The affair grew out of an old feud, it is said, but the immediate cause of the difficulty was a misunderstanding about the hire of a servant.

During a storm Thursday afternoon Captain Philip Simonton, of the sloop Two Brothers, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at a landing on Fugate creek, about a mile below Smithfield. The captain was leaning against the mast when the bolt came, which shattered the mast, and entering the top of his head, came out on each side below his arms, breaking his neck. There were four other men on board at the time, two of whom were knocked down by the shock and the other two were stunned. Captain Simonton was about 55 years of age, and lived in Smithfield, where he leaves a wife and one child.

City School Board.

There were present at the regular meeting of the City School Board last night, Edgar Snowden, esq., Chairman, and Messrs. Beach, Herbert, Leadbeater, McLean, Marbury, Vincent, Whittington and Whittlesey, Trustees.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, Wm. F. Carne, esq., presented his commission as Superintendent of Schools, and took his seat as an advisory member of the Board, and Richard L. Carne, elected by the City Council a trustee for Hollowell District (3d ward) to fill the vacancy occasioned by his appointment, took and subscribed the oath of office, and took his seat as a member.

On motion of Mr. R. L. Carne, all the janitors were re-elected subject to removal at the pleasure of the Board.

Mr. Marbury, from the Committee on Finance and Accounts, reported as correct the following bills, which were ordered to be paid, viz: Geo. E. French, stationery, and slating for blackboards, \$56; T. J. McElhenny & Co., balance on coal and wood, \$17.97; GAZETTE Job Office, printing and warrent book, \$18.

The Clerk laid before the Board the resignation of Wm. P. Burke, as teacher in the Snowden School, which, on motion of the Superintendent, was accepted, and the Clerk directed to record the judgment of the Board, that Mr. Burke had been a faithful and efficient teacher whilst in its employ.

The Superintendent presented the application of Patrick H. Lumpkins for appointment to fill the vacancy, which was, on motion of Mr. Herbert, laid on the table until after the examination.

The Superintendent offered the following resolution which, after some discussion as to the status of the Lee and Seaton buildings, was amended by the addition of a proviso, offered by Mr. Beach, and adopted as follows:

Ordered that the school rooms and buildings under control of the Board be placed in thorough repair for the coming school year, under the supervision of the Committee on School Houses and Furniture; provided that no repairs be made upon Seaton and Lee buildings until the entire control of these buildings be surrendered to this Board by the Trustees.

The Superintendent offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That two additional rooms be fitted up for schools in the Peabody building; that desks and seats be provided for the hall, and that smaller desks and seats be provided for Peabody schools numbers 1 and 2, the purchases to be made by the Committee on School Houses and Furniture.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the Committee on School Houses and Furniture was authorized to purchase fuel for the coming winter.

On motion of Mr. R. L. Carne the clerk was authorized, under the direction of the Superintendent, to have the permit book and registers prepared for the next session.

The chair appointed Mr. R. L. Carne a member of the Committees on Studies and Discipline and on Snowden School.

On motion it was ordered that the schools be reopened on the 1st Monday of September.

On motion of the Superintendent the by-laws were referred to a special committee for revision. The chair appointed the Superintendent and Messrs. R. L. Carne and Vincent. Adjourned.

The Charges Against Col. Popham

The announcement that Col. John R. Popham, superintendent of the folding-room of the House of Representatives and clerk of the United States district court for the eastern district of Virginia, had forged checks to the amount of \$2,000 has created much comment.

Mr. Brownlow doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, yesterday said he had no knowledge of the reported issuance of the warrant for the arrest of Popham, except from the newspapers. "Mr. Popham," he said, "has been acting as clerk of the United States District Court of Virginia and superintendent of the folding room, but he has for some time contemplated giving up one or the other of these positions. He has not been removed from the superintendency of the folding room." In the course of further investigation Mr. Brownlow said that he had inquired of Representatives Dezenadort and Gorgensen, of Virginia, with regard to the charges against Mr. Popham, but neither of these gentlemen knew anything about them. He had been told by a son of Mr. Popham that the latter had left Washington for Culpeper, Va.

The warrant of arrest issued by Judge Hughes, charges Popham with having betrayed a trust in misappropriation of monies entrusted to his care. The facts are as follows: In order to facilitate the transaction of business, Judge Hughes, of the United States Court, signed a number of checks which Colonel Popham, who was the clerk, was to fill out and use in the proper disposition of the court fund. The checks being signed by the judge, Colonel Popham filled out for his own private use to the amount of \$2,500, and obtained the money thereupon. This money so used was the property of bankrupt estates and various Richmond banks. It was this discovery of the misappropriation of this fund that led to the present arrest and subsequent discharge from the position of clerk of the court, which discharge Judge Hughes promptly ordered upon the discovery of the facts in the case. Col. Popham's friends claim that he did not intend to steal the money, but that he was deceived by the fact that he had not been served upon Popham. Had the money been stolen from the "fund" of a State court Popham could be indicted and convicted upon a charge of grand larceny. As, however, the fund was that of a United States court, it is very doubtful if any definite charge against him can be sustained, the offence being, in legal language, a misappropriation of funds and a breach of trust. The personal friends of Popham say that he has not been in proper possession of his faculties for some time past, and regret the position in which he has been placed.

Assistant District Attorney Taggart, of Washington, who has charge of the District Attorney's office during Mr. Corbitt's absence, said last night that he had received no warrant for Col. Popham's arrest, and that he had no personal knowledge of the matter.

Col. Popham passed through this city yesterday before last on the South Bound Midland train.

The Richmond Dispatch of to-day says: "A few days ago United States Commissioner Pleasant issued a warrant for the arrest of Colonel Popham, in which he was charged with forging the name of Judge Robert W. Hughes, of the United States Court for the Eastern district of Virginia, and embezzling \$2,100. The warrant was placed in the hands of United States Marshal Hughes, and by him returned to the court executed by reason of the fact that the Colonel could not be found within the scope of the Marshal's jurisdiction. This was Thursday, and as soon as this return was made the warrant was sent to United States District Attorney G. D. Corbitt, of the District of Columbia. The money was said to be in the hands of the Court by reason of the bankrupt cases of D. C. Mayo, and the Dollar Savings Bank."

"As soon as the forgery was discovered Col. Popham was removed from his position as clerk of the United States District Court, and his deputy, Mr. W. B. Ball, appointed in his stead. Mr. Wall, however, has not as yet qualified, but is discharging the duties of the office as deputy clerk. In a few days, perhaps, he will take the oath of office and execute the customary bond."

"Col. John R. Popham was born in Rappahannock county, Va., and is now about 40 years of age. He is a man of diminutive stature, but of forceful and impetuous disposition, and in his habits has always indicated a fondness for pleasure, and a freedom from the restraints that govern most men in their social intercourse."

Previous to the war he went to Richmond and was employed as a clerk or salesman in a store. When the war came of the establishment of the Confederate States Government at Montgomery and the threatened attack upon Fort Sumter, at Charleston, Col. Popham was seized with the idea of offering his services to the young government. He had made many friends by reason of his generous and affable manners, and among others Beverly Douglas, who gave young Popham a strong letter of introduction to friends at Charleston. Popham went to Charleston, but did not enter the army, and after the scene of war drifted back to Virginia returned to Richmond, where he remained until the war closed. He then removed to Bath county, and entered the law office of Judge W. H. Ferrell. With his usual address he succeeded in soon becoming a favorite in his new home, and in political affairs caused attention to be directed to him, resulting in his being returned to Richmond as a member of the House of Delegates from Bath county. While a member of the House he showed great activity as a politician, and made quite a reputation for shrewdness in debate and aptness in repartee. He returned to Bath county at the close of the session of 1870-71, and became involved in a personal quarrel with a man whom he killed by a blow on the head with a bill of wood. He was tried and acquitted for this offence.

In 1871, when Robert W. Hughes was made Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern district of Virginia he tendered Col. Popham the position of clerk of the court, and it was accepted. After this Popham was made a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and took an active part in the political struggles of his party. He founded the *Intelligencer* newspaper in the spring of 1879, and during its conduct had difficulty with his business manager, in which Popham discharged a pistol at him at such close range that grains of the charge of powder were imbedded in the face of the young man. For this offence he was fined \$200 and sent to jail for a month. In the early agitation of the debt question Colonel Popham was a pronounced Debt-Payer, but later he went over to the Mahoneites, and stuck to this party up to the time of his misfortune.

The last office to which he was elevated was that of superintendent of the folding-room of the document department of the House of Representatives.

What Did It.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 20, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—I have been a sufferer from infamy with a disease of the kidneys which yielded neither to doctors, medicines nor mineral springs. A few bottles of Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, however, restored me to perfect health.

GABES. BOOKER.

The only iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other iron preparations will, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

An Address to the People of Virginia.

We, the undersigned, members of the Virginia Senate, and of what was once the readjuster party, claim that we were discharged of our whole duty, so far as we were permitted so to do, in the settlement of the public debt, in compliance with our pledges to our respective constituencies. Having done this, the main object of our trust was accomplished.

But we soon learned from the acts of the caucus and the leaders of the party that an honest settlement of the State debt upon the terms and according to our repeated promises to the people was not the real object of the self-constituted leaders of the party; but that the result of the November election was to be used to establish a dishonest spoils system unknown in the political history of this State; that every right of the people was to be prostituted to the success of a dangerous centralized power in the hands of one man and his personal friends; that to accomplish this purpose the people were to be deprived of their coordinate authority and made subservient to a central executive and partisan Legislature; the common schools were to be converted into political agencies; the right of the people to elect their own officers was in a measure to be taken from them, and other heretofore unknown and dangerous measures were to be inaugurated. To accomplish these purposes a degrading and tyrannical caucus system was enforced by rules degrading to those who were forced by the party to adopt it—insulting to their manhood and a betrayal of the public trust confided to them by the people. The ultimate object of all this was to get control of the whole political power of the State and hand it over to the daring leader of the party to be utilized by him to advance his ambitious personal schemes; and it was all to be done quickly, and before the people could be warned of the danger. They, through their faithful representatives, were to be converted into a new political party with new principles and doctrines, all for the special benefit of the leader and his friends. We, therefore, the tendency of these measures, alarmed at the impending danger—refusing all offers of place or profit as the price of a betrayal of the trust confided in us—conscious of the rectitude of our motives—determined to use every effort to thwart these measures. What we did was a part of the political history of this State. Our deliberate purpose was, and is still, to protect, as far as we can, the liberties of the people against the dangerous aggression of a growing and irresponsible one-man power known in this State as "Mahoneism." For this we are denounced by some as the readjuster Legislature, and by others as "rebels." We appeal to all good people of all parties whether our efforts are entitled to a respectful consideration. If so, we earnestly ask the whole people to forget for the present all past political differences—to bury all party hostility—to subordinate all existing principles and prejudices to the living issue of the day. Every honorable one supreme effort to throttle in its infancy this incipient despotism. There is no time to lose. This intended outrage against everything dear to these people must not succeed. Should it do so this fall, through our folly and indifference, this man will so entrench himself in power within this State by the assistance of the Federal Government that no future effort can avail to evict him, and no honorable man now living will cease to regret if he fails to use every effort to prevent such a catastrophe.

One of the first, and certainly the most daring measures (because it was done against the known will of the United States readjuster party, of the whole State), was the election of John E. Massey from the Auditor's office, Mr. Massey, however, was in the office with credit both to himself and the State. He had created the party in measure, and had mainly formulated its principles, and had it not been for his great efforts the party would never have made a successful campaign. This was undoubtedly true as to the last fall election. But he must be sacrificed. The State is deprived of a valuable officer, and against the express will of a majority of the people of the State, simply because it was feared he might become a dangerous rival to the present self-constituted leader of a party he is manipulating for his own purposes, because Mr. Massey refused to subscribe to his new revolutionary measures and declined to degrade himself to the position of a subordinate instrument to be used at the will of his leader. This was his only offence. His previous political conduct had won the affection of his party as few men ever did. To crush out this affection for him the desperate and reckless strategy of charging him with a crime had to be resorted to. This crime to-day is the shame of his persecutors, remains unproven. Is it possible that he here in Virginia such honor can be exercised? Have we come to this? Can a free people tolerate such deeds as these and retain any pretensions to power? Do they think they can long be free and at the same time tolerate the keeping of such men? Every honorable instinct of our nature calls for a rebuke of this unmanly assault upon Mr. Massey, and to use him as an instrument to put down the men who were forced to single him out as a personal enemy in order that they might the more effectually crush out the liberties of the people and promote their schemes of personal ambition.

We humbly ask that all good men of all political parties who are true friends of constitutional government will forget for the present all political differences and unite upon Mr. Massey as the congressional candidate at large. In our humble opinion, it would be appropriate in the present crisis, but a triumph. It would not only be a defeat to bossism, but a crushing humiliation. Reconciliation of past differences upon the debt question—that we all may unite to prevent an impending political catastrophe—should be the object of every patriot in the State.

A. M. LYBROOK,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
P. G. HALE,
SAMUEL H. NEWBERY.

THE STRIKING MINERS.—A dispatch from Cumberland says that the New Central Coal Company's miners met in Lonaconing, and, after an inharmonious meeting of several hours, decided not to resume work. It is said the vote was influenced by the illusive hopes of a compromise set forth by the leaders, who thought terms might be made to-day. Four carloads of lumber were sent to the Kountz mines of the New Central Coal Company for the erection of a building to accommodate new labor, which the company will import at once. It is said the miners will hold another meeting to-day. It is further believed that some have expressed themselves as intending to go to work, the Knights of Labor to the contrary notwithstanding. Matters progress well at Eckhart and at Hoffman.

Health, the poor man's riches, and the rich man's bliss, is maintained by the judicious use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which strengthens and invigorates the system by purifying the blood. It is so highly concentrated that it is the most economical medicine for this purpose that can be used.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Virginia, postoffice July 29. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead-letter office, in Washington.
Anderson, Miss Lula A. LaFonzo, Dr. 13 (5)
Arnold, Harriet Mrs. (2) Mallory, Miss Mary
Banton, Mrs. Noats, Miss Emily
Campbell, Joe Norman, Miss Louisa
Cole, Miss Fanny Sills, David
Cord, John Thomas, George
Garry, M. White, Mary
Javins, Sr. Geo. John West
Kennedy, Mrs. Corrie. Witorback, Mrs. A. W.
Lewis MCKENZIE, P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, July 29.—The market is dull and heavy, and prices have declined. Flour is quiet at the recent decline. 6000 bushels of Wheat were offered and sold at 105¢107 for Fultz, 107 for mixed and 108 for fair Lancaster, there being no strictly choice white offered. Corn is off and 105¢106 bushels sold at 100. No Eye or Oats reported.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The War in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—The Sultan, replying to verbal representations of Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, requesting the immediate issue of a proclamation against Arabi Pacha, stated such a demand cannot be made by England alone, but should proceed from the conference of the powers, in which case it would receive due consideration.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: The Russian Charge d' Affaires has been ordered by his government not to attend any more meetings of the conference until he has received detailed instructions.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the fort at Gabari was destroyed this morning.

A report is current on the Stock Exchange that Spain's desire for admission to the discussions of the Eastern question is supported by Germany.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—Herr Von Hirschfeld, the German representative, was instructed yesterday from Berlin to recommend the Sultan to issue a proclamation declaring Arabi Pacha a rebel demanded by England. Moulkhar Pacha has made arrangements which will enable the Porte to dispatch 20,000 men to Egypt in successive detachments.

LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch to the *Central News* from Alexandria state that Admiral Seymour will reconnoitre the Aboukir forts to-morrow. There appears to be some doubt whether a bombardment of the forts will take place, it being supposed that prisoners held by the Egyptians are confined there.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria telegraphs that a large powder magazine at Mekharron, from which it was said, Arabi Pasha had recently taken stores, has just been blown up.

To-day's Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE.

Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the sundry civil appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was placed upon the calendar.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

HOUSE.

The House was not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday till Monday.

Decline in Prices.

CHICAGO, July 29.—There was almost a panic on "Change up to the noon hour, and a very heavy decline in prices. The drop on regular wheat ranges from 1¢ to 2¢ cents, and on corn from 1¢ to 1¢. Oats were only a trifle lower. Provisions also declined.

Injured by the Cars.

ORANGE, C. H., Va., July 29.—Benjamin Lloyd was struck by the engine of the south bound train of the Midland Railway, while crossing the track here to-day, and received fatal injuries.

Deceit Marriage.

LONDON, July 29.—The Duke of Westminster was married to Lady Catherine Cavendish at Holkham to-day. The ceremony was private.

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The stock market opened with prices in the main 1/2 per cent. lower than at yesterday's close. In the early trade a general decline of 1/2 per cent. was followed by an advance ranging from 1/10 to 1/8 per cent.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Virginia 6s deferred—do consolidated 60 1/2; do second series 34